by the court clerk, Shakir Effendi, with great ceremony until the debtor should pay. Again, a merchant and a barber fell into a wrangle in the market-place in Rowanduz because the barber had wakened the merchant's infant children late the preceding night with his noise. Words passed, particularly on the side of the barber, the merchant drew his khanjir, and was beaten from behind with a club by the barber's son. At this point the police took them all in charge, and the judge, after some reflection on their respective characters, fined the barber a dinar for disturbing the peace.

Also without subordination to the gaimmagam are the teachers, appointed by the Ministry of Education and responsible to officers of the Ministry in Erbil. By law primary education in Iraq is free and compulsory, but this ideal is some distance from realization. In the Rowanduz district only a small number of children, sons and daughters of ambitious or wealthy people, are able to attend primary school and fewer still go on to secondary education or to college. The primary school is entered at the age of six or seven, and consists of seven classes (beginning with the "twelfth class," corresponding to the American first grade and ending with the "sixth"). Subjects include reading and writing in Arabic (in Rowanduz there are special classes in Kurdish), mathematics, history, and social studies, and the course is normally completed at the age of twelve or thirteen. The intermediate school can be entered next, and consists of three classes ("fifth"